

The Bamberg Herald

One Dollar and a Half a Year.

BAMBERG, S. C. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1915.

Established 1891.

COUNTRY NEWS LETTERS

SOME INTERESTING HAPPENINGS IN VARIOUS SECTIONS.

News Items Gathered All Around the County and Elsewhere.

Ehrhardt Etchings.

Denmark, Jan. 30.—Miss Jennie Owens, of Kline, is visiting her sister, Mrs. John Minor.

Miss Genevieve Wroton, of Hamlet, N. C., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. R. M. Willis.

Dr. Miles J. Walker, of Yorkville, visited his daughter, Mrs. H. G. Harden, last week.

Miss Julia L. Goolsby left last week to enter Columbia college.

Mrs. J. G. Howell, of Knoxville, Tenn., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. D. Huggins.

Mrs. J. P. Carter, of Fairfax, is visiting relatives here.

Best-Marsh.

Fairfax, Jan. 31.—Much interest is centred in the marriage of Miss Adelle Best and F. L. Marsh, which took place Thursday morning at 9:30 o'clock at the home of the bride's sister, Miss Sue Best. The announcement of their marriage comes as a surprise to their numerous friends, not even their closest friends being aware of their intentions. The ceremony was performed by the bride's pastor.

Immediately after the wedding the young couple left on a 10 o'clock train for Augusta, from which point they took a train for McCormick, the old home of Mr. Marsh, where they will spend several days before going to their home, Douglas, Ga. The bride is one of the most popular young ladies of the town.

Mr. Marsh has made Douglas his home for several years, where he has been a railroad conductor on the G. & F. railroad, and is one of the most prominent young men of the town, being popular as a railroad man and also socially.

Illustrated Advice.

The lawyer, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer, leaned back. He was a good lawyer, yet business was poor. It had been poor for some time. He had even thought of running for office in order to secure an income.

Then a caller entered, a young woman, well gowned, well hatted, well shod.

"I want your advice, sir," she said as she took the chair he pointed out. "I am a person of independent means well invested."

The lawyer leaned forward. He showed a new interest.

"A man wishes to marry me," the young woman continued.

"Such cases of cause and effect are not infrequent," said the lawyer.

"I believe the man intends to marry me for my money."

"You may be wrong him."

"I think not. I realize that I am as plain as a motor truck."

"I am very nearsighted," said the lawyer.

"I have a figure as unlovely as a country railway station."

"You have something better," said the lawyer. "You have taste." He paused a moment. "May I ask the approximate size of the income you have mentioned?"

"I haven't the figures at hand," the young woman replied, "but the amount has four ciphers in it. And now, what is your advice?"

The lawyer leaned a little further forward. He was still young and not unreasonably bad looking.

"My advice," he said, "is to take no chances where you entertain doubts. If you will remain at home this evening I will myself drop in and ask you to marry me. Your address, please."

Only Worse.

A Philadelphia school teacher has later been instructing her pupils in Grecian mythology. It is the plan to have the children read the tales aloud, and the next day recount them in their own language. One lad to whom was given the assignment to render in his own language the story of the Gorgons did so in these terms: "The Gorgons were three sisters that lived in the Island of Hesperides somewhere in the Indian Ocean. They had long snakes for hair, tusks for teeth and claws for nails, and they looked like women, only more horrible."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Italy is likely to find that one war measure is a peck of trouble.—Columbia State.

BURIED AT ORANGEBURG.

Officer Smoak Succumbs to Wound Received in Augusta.

Orangeburg, Jan. 29.—News has reached this city of the death of Mr. Jeff Smoak, who resided in Augusta. About a week ago Mr. Smoak, who was a patrolman on the Augusta police force, was shot by a negro whom he was attempting to arrest. He was taken to a hospital for attention at once, and was thought to have a good chance for recovery, but complications set in and resulted in his death yesterday. Mr. Smoak was a brother of Mrs. John Miller and Mrs. Frank E. Miller, of this city. The remains arrived here on the A. C. L. train this afternoon and interment took place here.

ACQUITTED OF PERJURY.

Lehon, Tedder and Thurman Are Freed by Jury at Atlanta.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 31.—A verdict of not guilty was returned by the jury in the superior court here late today in the case of Dan S. Lehon, C. C. Tedder and Arthur Thurman, who were tried on charges of subornation of perjury in connection with the Leo M. Frank case. Lehon is Southern manager for the William J. Burns National Detective Agency. Tedder was formerly employed by the agency and Thurman is an Atlanta lawyer.

The trial began last Thursday and the case was given to the jury late last night. Judge Hill held a session of the court this afternoon to receive the verdict. Only a few persons, besides the lawyers and court attaches, were present when the verdict was announced.

The defendants were acquitted of having procured false affidavits from the Rev. C. B. Ragsdale, formerly pastor of an Atlanta church, and R. L. Barber, in which the affidavits declared they had overheard James Conley, a negro, tell another negro he had killed a girl in the pencil factory, where the body of Mary Phagan was found. Ragsdale and Barber later repudiated the affidavits. Conley now is serving a year's imprisonment as accessory after the murder of the Phagan girl.

The three men were tried on the indictment charging them with bribing Ragsdale. Solicitor General Dorsey said that in view of today's verdict it was unlikely they would be tried on the indictment charging bribery of Barber.

THE IRISH POTATO.

Enthusiastic Meeting of Hartsville Farmers Develops Talk.

On Saturday, January 9, a farmers' meeting was held at the Temple theatre here for the purpose of listening to talks on the Irish potato industry. H. T. Prosser, agricultural agent of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad company, Mr. Baker of Clemson and J. R. Nixon, of Charleston, were present and presented intelligent, informative address. This initial meeting was productive of good fruits for an association has been formed with C. W. Coker, president, and R. P. Gillespie, secretary, for promoting and encouraging the growth of Irish potatoes in this section. Saturday, at 11 o'clock a second meeting was held. While the attendance was not as large as was desired, some constructive outline work was accomplished. There were present some commission merchants and the industry was discussed. Several farmers will cultivate Irish potatoes this season and the development and extension of the idea is sure to come about. That the potato is rich in promise is a foregone conclusion and it looks now that Hartsville is to take a lead with this crop as it is doing with cotton and other products.—Hartsville Messenger.

Blanched—But Not By Terror.

Prof. Albert B. Merrill, of the Northwestern university, praising the chemical preponderance of Germany, broke off to tell an anecdote. "A German-American," he began, "said to me with a quiet laugh the other day:

"Do you know, my friend, that since this war began, many a Frenchman's whiskers have turned white in a single night?"

"Aha!" said he "Trouble, I suppose. Anguish of heart over Rheims Cathedral; sorrow, horror, eh?"

"No, my friend," said the German-American. "No, nothing of the kind. The reason is that the Vaterland has cut off France's supply of 'hair-dye.'"—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Read The Herald. \$1.50 per year.

IN THE PALMETTO STATE

SOME OCCURRENCES OF VARIOUS KINDS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

State News Boiled Down for Quick Reading—Paragraphs About Men and Happenings.

The Carlisle anti-tipping bill was passed by the Senate on Tuesday.

Five prisoners made their escape from the Greenwood county jail Tuesday night.

The movement for a county with Fountain Inn as the county seat has been abandoned.

The bill providing for a 2-cent passenger rate in this State has been continued until next session.

The railroad commission will grant a hearing on Feb. 17th to those who are fighting for lower grain rates.

Governor Manning has appointed C. L. Shealey as clerk of court for Lexington county to take the place of his brother, Frank W. Shealey, who was elected railroad commissioner last year.

Dr. A. P. Herring, the asylum expert employed by Governor Manning, has submitted the report of his investigation of the State hospital, in which he says the institution is fifty years behind the times.

A number of citizens living in different parts of Ridgeway reported having felt an earthquake, accompanied by shaking of houses. Failing, however, to see any records of an earthquake reported the disturbance is accounted for by the explosion of 200 pounds of dynamite in the town of Cayce, 25 miles distant.

TO HURT, NOT TO KILL.

Is Chief Aim of Combatants in Modern War.

A French general has figured out that it cost France in 1870 \$21,000 to kill a German soldier. It cost the Russians \$20,400 to kill a Japanese soldier.

The general's method of obtaining an answer to the question, how much does it cost to kill a soldier, was very simple. He divided the total expenditures of the war by the number of troops killed in the enemy's army.

But this calculating Gaul omitted the value of all by-products. For every soldier killed in battle about four are wounded. Hence part of the expenses placed against the dead may fairly be subtracted and credited to the injured.

The chief aim in a battle is not to kill an enemy, but to wound him. A badly wounded soldier can do no more fighting than a dead one, so that as an offensive measure when one soldier shoots another through the leg he gets rid of an enemy as effectually as if he had hit him in the heart.

But he does really better for his own cause, since a wounded man at once becomes a much greater burden to his own comrades than is a dead soldier. The latter needs no more care, but the former must be helped to a field hospital, doctored and nursed.

One of the most dramatic incidents of the civil war was the retreat of Lee's army after Gettysburg with its hundreds of wagon loads of wounded soldiers.

A woman who lived by the road down which this long line of screaming, groaning and dying men were being hauled told me recently that it was the most awesome event of her life. They went by her home during the night.

But even the wounded had to make way for the guns. When the artillery came thundering along the road the officers in command of it forced the wagons loaded with wounded to give them the right of way, which was done.

A good many thousands of the Union wounded at Gettysburg were brought to Philadelphia war hospitals by railroad trains. The nearly 6,000 dead in blue and grey who lay over the sunny fields at Gettysburg gave the opposing armies far less worry than did the hosts of wounded.

That's why I have said the real aim in battle is to hurt, not to kill.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Up to the Minute.

Cranque—A wife is an expensive luxury.

Blanque—So is an automobile.

Cranque—Sure. But you can get a new model every year.—Judge.

Ignorance is often the kind of bliss that is very tiresome for the near neighbors.

UNLIMITED COTTON.

Bill Repealing Acreage Reduction Ready for Governor.

Columbia, Jan. 29.—The cotton acreage reduction law is now repealed. The senate this morning gave final reading to the bill already passed by the house repealing the cotton acreage reduction law and ordered it enrolled for ratification. It will be ratified and laid before Governor Manning for his signature early next week. There was no objection to the repeal voiced in the senate this morning.

The bill providing for a referendum on State-wide prohibition and making the Webb act relate to the shipment of liquor into dry territory were made special orders for next Wednesday morning immediately after third reading bills. Senator John F. Williams gave notice that he was going to introduce a bill providing at the same referendum on September 14 that the people can vote not only on the question of whether the State shall go prohibition, but also whether they prefer the dispensary or high license as the best way of regulating the liquor traffic.

TALK ON SUFFRAGE.

Mrs. Valentine Speaks in Capitol at Columbia.

Columbia, Jan. 27.—Crowded galleries looked down tonight while Mrs. B. B. Valentine, of Richmond, Va., addressed the house of representatives on "Votes for Women." A committee, consisting of Representatives Joseph A. McCullough and William N. Graydon, escorted Mrs. Valentine, and Dr. Jane Bruce Guignard, president of the Columbia Equal Suffrage league, to the speakers' stand. The galleries and all the available space on the floor of the house were filled with men and women of Columbia, who turned out to hear Mrs. Valentine. Speaker Hoyt called the house to its feet and Mrs. Valentine appeared with her escort, and her introduction was greeted with cheers.

The senate was in session in its chamber while the speaking was taking place, and none of the senators attended the exercises.

Mrs. Valentine spoke as a Southern woman to Southern men and made an earnest plea for the ballot to be given to the women. She spoke of the spread of suffrage in other States and painted a glowing picture of what she said would result if South Carolina would grant suffrage to women. Her speech lasted more than an hour and was listened to with the closest attention. She was frequently cheered and given what was almost an ovation when she concluded.

Mrs. Valentine appeared before the judiciary committee of the house this afternoon in support of a proposed constitutional amendment giving women the right of suffrage.

The Girls' Canning Clubs.

National attention is centred upon the results of the Girls' Canning club movement in a report of the general education board, advance copies of which have just been made public. This movement, as South Carolina readers should know, was begun by Miss Marie Cromer, of this State, near Aiken, about four or five years ago, Miss Cromer purchasing a canning outfit for girls and teaching them how to grow and can tomatoes. Her object was to make life on the farm more attractive to the girls and women by showing them how they could, with no great hardship, earn spending money of their own while at the same time storing the pantry with inviting eatables.

The methods are akin to those which were followed in the old fashioned quiltings; that is to say each girl plants and cultivates her patch of tomatoes and when the fruit begins to ripen the canning club meets first at one home and then at another and the girls cooperate in canning the product. This they are taught to do in such a manner that the tomatoes are easily marketable, and experience has shown that there is a ready sale for them. The average profit made by girls reporting in twelve States was \$21.98, but a great many girls made very much more than this. Some of them showed profits of nearly \$100 each. The first year the movement was organized only 325 girls were registered; the next year there were 3,000; the third year there were 23,550 and in 1913 there were upward of 30,000 in fourteen different States.—EX.

What's the use of studying women when even the dressmakers often fail to size them up?

TOUCH OF WAR FOR CANADA

GERMAN DYNAMITES RAILROAD BRIDGE.

Arrested in Maine, Werner Van Horn Claims He Committed Act of War and Cannot Be Surrendered.

Vanceboro, Maine, Feb. 2.—Another international problem, incident to the war, was thrust upon the United States today by the action of Werner Van Horn, who, operating on the Canadian side of the border, dynamited the railway bridge over the St. Croix river, and then escaped into Maine.

A few hours later in a room at a hotel here, Van Horn submitted to arrest, but immediately proclaimed himself an officer of the German army and set up the claim that he had committed an act of war, and having fled to a neutral country, could not be surrendered legally to an enemy of the Fatherland.

The Canadian authorities took a different view of the matter and immediately instituted proceedings to extradite the prisoner on a charge of destruction of railroad property. Pending the outcome of these efforts Van Horn is held at the immigration office here in custody of a deputy sheriff.

The bridge, which Van Horn sought to destroy, was not greatly damaged. Within a few hours cars were shunted across one at a time, the passengers walking over on the ice. By morning, railroad officials said, the bridge would be strong enough for trains to use it without uncoupling.

Carrier of War Supplies.

The St. Croix river for some distance forms the boundary between Maine and New Brunswick. The bridge is owned jointly by the Maine Central and Canadian Pacific railroads, and is on the direct route of the Canadian Pacific from Western Canada to the maritime provinces. Over this road have been shipped large quantities of war materials for the allies, which were dispatched from St. John to Halifax.

According to the police, Van Horn, a man of middle age, of military bearing, told them that he left Germany five years ago and for the past four years had been managing a coffee plantation in Mexico. Recently he made unsuccessful attempts to return to his native land.

Friday night Van Horn left New York city, arriving here Saturday night. That same night by appointment he met at the east end of the bridge a man unknown to him. The man gave him a satchel containing dynamite. Van Horn suspended the satchel from the inside of an end post of the bridge and about 2 o'clock this morning discharged the explosive.

This done, he planned to go to Lambert Lake, from which point he intended to drive about thirty miles to Princeton. The night was so cold he abandoned the trip and returned to his hotel. There the police found him in bed at 7 o'clock this morning. At the request of the Canadian authorities he was taken into custody.

Ordered to Be Held.

Attorney General William R. Patman tonight ordered that Van Horn be held until further orders. While there was no formal charge preferred against him at first, arrangements were made to have a warrant issued if necessary in order to make certain Van Horn's detention.

Van Horn, the officials state, could be charged with damage to a railroad bridge, which is an extraditable offence, or with damage to property on the American side of the border, where windows were broken by the explosion.

Up to tonight Van Horn had not seen a lawyer, and appeared indifferent as to what charges may be preferred against him.

The attorney general of New Brunswick, J. B. M. Baxter, telegraphed to officials of the Canadian Pacific railway here, asking them to make a complaint against Van Horn, which might be the basis for extradition proceedings to be begun forthwith. Ottawa was also advised of the situation.

The Truth.

"You have your father's eyes," declared grandma, looking earnestly at the young girl.

"Yes'm."

"And you have your mother's hair."

"No; this is sister Ada's hair," faltered the girl. "And she said I could borrow it."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Money talks, and in the hands of the other fellow sometimes fairly screams.

WAREHOUSE BILL.

House of Representatives Votes 65 to 52 to Save System.

Columbia, Jan. 27.—The work of the extraordinary session of the general assembly is having a rather rough time with this general assembly. Only a day or two ago the cotton acreage reduction bill was overwhelmingly disapproved so far as the house was concerned. Today the house let the warehouse bill survive, but it had a surprisingly close shave. The official record was a vote of 65 to 52 to save the warehouse system. Mr. Graydon changed his vote to move to reconsider. The vote against the bill would, therefore, have been larger but for this. As a matter of fact some members said that it looked a little bad only two days ago to vote to repeal the acreage bill and today to undo the only other act of importance that was passed less than ninety days ago. The vote indicates that the warehouse system is in bad shape, so far as legislation is concerned, and that it is going to have some hard sliding if appropriations are wanted, because today's vote was simply upon the question of repealing the warehouse law outright, and the appeals were made largely on the ground of giving the system a trial.

There was no mistaking the fact that there is objection to Mr. McLaurin as commissioner; this fact was plainly stated in the argument of Mr. Fromberg, of Charleston, who was in favor of the retention of the system, and it was intimated that if Mr. McLaurin's personality in connection with the warehouse was objectionable, that he would retire rather than jeopardize the system. A bill to repeal the statute offered within ninety days after its passage and without much of a chance for the plan to receive over fifty votes is strikingly emphatic. It is a striking point that the Orangeburg delegation, with Mr. Liles and Mr. Berry in the forefront, practically saved the warehouse system by their votes and arguments.

The fight against the warehouse system was led by Mr. Warren, and he had as his lieutenants in the cause Messrs Graydon, Boyd and Morrison in today's argument.

Those who wished the system tried out and continued in today's arguments were Messrs Liles and Berry, of Orangeburg; Hutto, of Dorchester; Sellers, of Marion, and Fromberg, of Charleston.

MILLION AND HALF BALES.

This Is Forecast of Bulls for Export Movement.

New Orleans, Feb. 1.—Shipments of cotton from ports today were over 100,000 bales larger than receipts, shipments being 155,647, while receipts were 55,249 bales. Foreign shipments amounted to 136,493 bales.

Bulls believe that the export movement for February will be more than 1,500,000 bales, or about 200,000 bales larger than the movement for January. This forecast is based on the large freight bookings, the continued spot demand and the piling up of stocks at the ports, although port stocks lost \$5,228 bales today, being reduced to 1,920,900 bales.

Shippers are now paying \$13.75 a bale for room for Rotterdam. All available ships are being pressed into the cotton trade. A message from Galveston today said that four ships had cleared with cotton while five more had arrived to load cotton.

The total amount of cotton on shipboard at all ports on the weekend was 519,223 bales and broke all records. Over ten million bales of the crop already have been marketed.

Not Treating.

Jack MacTavish and two English friends went out on a loch on a fishing trip and it was agreed that the first man to catch a fish should later stand treat at the inn. As MacTavish was known to be the best fisherman thereabouts his friends took considerable delight in assuring him that he had as good as lost already.

"An', d'ye ken," said Jack in speaking of it afterward, "baith o' them had a guid bite an' wise ae mean they wadna pu' in."

"Then you lost?" asked a listener.

"Oh, no, I didn't pit ony bait on my hook."—Argonaut.

Never Met the Fright.

"Were you nervous on your wedding day, my dear?"

"Yes, and I never shall forget the fright I got that day!"

"I don't think I ever met your husband."